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T. B. KALBFUS I. S. BURRITT. .. Publisher Editor and Proprietor WASHINGTON HILLIHITH STANUARY 86, 1882

The proposition to give up the Armory Lot to the steam railways for a Union Depot is one which ought to be defeated so decisively as to utterly discourage all similar schemes It is had enough to have Government buildings gradually filling up the public parks of the Capital. There is none too much vacant ground in the city, and it would be better to increase than to diminish the area of the reservations. But putting public buildings upon public ground has a certain justification which cannot be found for turning them over to private corporations. The bill to locate a Union Depot on the Mall is utterly

The Traction Railroad bill which has passed the House ought to go no further. There is no public need of such a gridiron system of tracks. The existing lines, with necessary extensions and proper improve ments, can easily carry all the traffic, and the herdies furnish all the competition needed. The passage of the cable scheme through the House simply shows what a strong and adroit lobby can do with a purely speculative measure. Could this franchise be secured, it would be enormously valuable before a single rail was laid or a dollar legiti mately expended. We cannot believe that it will pass the Senate.

As a really clever and gifted debater, Senator Ingalls does not do himself justice by repeating the stale trash about England being "always a ruffian, coward, and bully 'among the nations of the earth; insolent "to the weak, tyrannical to the feeble, "cringing and obsequious to the strong." Such pabulum may suit the tastes of O'Dynamite Rossa and his ilk, but every student o history knows it to be nonsense. Such language has been used about every nation on earth, not by any means excepting the United States, and that by our own citizens It does not prove anything whatever. Every nation has sometimes "bullied" the weak on occasion, and sometimes yielded to superior strength. The trouble about wasting such strong language on trifling provocation is that it leaves none fitly to characterize real national crimes, such as the partition of Poland.

There is a great deal of talk about wickedness in this city. Some people say there is au alarming amount of it; others spring up and say there is remarkably little. Judging by the figures presented on the subject, we are a pretty bad lot, but judging by the as sertions of others, we are phenomenally good.

Now, whatever be our exact standing in relation to other cities, there ought to be a determined effort to improve the moral tone of this. Of course it is unpleasant to be painted blacker than we are, and whenever auything is published showing a serious state of things in our midst a volume of protections to the chicker than the paint of them its perincious effect on the stomach, especially before, during, or after meals. Show them how the pangs of thirst can be diminished by the formulation to the efficient water corps, as follows:

"Most people drink too much water, anyway. Expelsive them its perincious effect on the stomach, especially before, during, or after meals. Show them how the pangs of thirst can be diminished by few likely many, he looked for Any number of the control of the co sertions of others, we are phenomenally good tests may be looked for. Any number of our citizens are ready to reply that we are or patronizing the saloons, which pay a license tax better than any other city, and to denounce to the District.

"The habit of frequent bathing in winter is very these attempts to degrade us by foul accusa-tions against our purity. The ordinary moral citizen finds it hard to believe that there is a great amount of evil rioting around here. It great amount of evil rioting around here. It does not come in his line and he does not know it exists, consequently he is indignant know it exists, consequently he is indiginant general wash-day is another extravagant use of character.

general wash-day is another extravagant use of postume water. Argue the benefits of the foreign method of having only one grand annual wash-day

It really seems incredible that this can be a particularly victous community. It is be a particularly vicious community. It is extracted to a disorderly one. Our Sundays are quiet; we never have mobs, or executions, disorderly demonstrations of any executions, disorderly demonstrations of any executions. sort. If there is a great amount of juvenile this city. streets. Certainly the crime here is not under every Department, from turbine-wheely flagrant and notorious. We present such a respectable appearance we can hardly believe it exists at all. But we must remember that to rise up and say we are innocent, no matter how loudly, does not prove it. tested and moderately stated by persons really trying to do good. No matter how wicked New York or Chicago may be, there house of the offender until he repents and pays two is a certain amount of vice here, and it is far dollars." too great, whatever may be its exact relative amount compared with other cities. We amount compared with mediocrity in don correspondent of the Shemeid Independent with reference to the announcement of Lord Ratother place in the country in morals as well other place in the country in morals as well as in education, health, and many other matters. Nothing but aspiring to a very high point will even bring us to it, either as individuals or communities, and we should therefore have a high ideal before us and work earnestly and intelligently toward it. Experience has shown that the most powerful lever to elevate society is education. No effort to help humanity does so much good as that which makes intelligent and virtuous youth. It is the children and young people whom it pays best to convert and care for. No amount of money or effort is wasted which teaches them right living and wasted which teaches them right living and right thinking. We need abundant schools, well taught, and we need better resources for our children out of school hours.

THE SUNDAY HERALD has expressed its disapproval of the publication of alarming statements which exceed the truth and give a morbid view of the moral state of this community. At the same time we suggest remedies for the evils that really exist, and we urge and shall continue to urge preventive measures against the increase of wickedness. There should be intellectual training, and moral training in the schools, and there should also be manual training. It is well known that idleness is the most fruitful parent of crime. Teach our boys and girls something to do with their hands. Teach them skill which they will soon like to exercise, and which will keep them out of of loctures on national literature at the high school mischief. Then provide them wholesome recreation. That is something which can be done without great outlay. It does not need a large appropriation to provide playgrounds for our children. They already exist. All that is needed is to free them from a lot of red tape-restrictions, which almost mullify the object for which they were created. The parks of this city should be great play-grounds for young and old. It is absurd to narrow their use down to mere ornament-a grass plot and some trees, through which one may follow a serpentine gravel walk, or where one may sit on a hard nch. The parks were more use last summer than they have been before for many years, because Col. Wilson partially shelved the order for keeping off the grass so far as children were concerned. In some parks the children romped all over the grass, as they should. They were better for it and the recieve of the should. They were better for it and progress of fault state of them to issue in a popular form the important paper from the pages of the Monthly should. They were better for it and progress of the supportant paper from the pages of the Monthly should. mer than they have been before for many the grass was no worse. The weatherbeaten signs stood around the edges, robbed of their terror, and the watchmen kept their War. Considerable matter which has not appeared in the magnetic will be added. The world peared in the magnetic will be added to ready in the middle pattern of the world peared in the magnetic will be ready in the they kept tramps off the grass and let the spring. these important matters. Let the privilege be extended next summer to playing games ju the parks, the proper place for them.

When a wonder How She that Him.

When a wonder How She that Him. the children on. We want more of this

Mns. Knnows kept a pack of dogs, and was sent to the insane asylom. Miss Van Zandt went to advertise for a loss dog, and found August Spres. These instances ought to be a warning to other ladies similarly inclined.

It was supposed that the position of Tail-Twister in Ordinary to the British Lion remained vacant after the death of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, but it has evidently been taken by Senator Ingalis, but it has evidently been taken by Sena with many aspirants close behind him.

Da, McGLYNN's friends seem to believe ichael Augelo in Longfellow's drams There was of old a menk of Wittenberg
Who went to Rome; you may have heard of him;
His name was Luther; and you know what fo
lowed."

For the benefit of Miss van Zandt (and society at large) it is a pity that the State of Himois does not have that valuable law mentioned by $Ko\cdot Ko$ as prevalling is Japan, that when a married man is executed his wife is buried alive. We should soon

"Here's a state of things! To her life she clings.
Matrimonial devotion.
Doesn't seem to suit her notion—Burtal it brings!
Here's a state of things."

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Theodore

EVER since the Chinese ball the papers have been in San Antonio. And they rode away and let the stage proceed." Just then Representative Archie black they numbers and abnormal appeties of the lesses. The papers out of them were particularly the stage of the same and the same an EVER since the Chinese ball the papers have been traordinary numbers and abnormal appetites of the guests. The papers and anonymal appeties of the guests. The papers out of town were particularly rich in descriptions of the scramble and the crush. The Washington correspondents of leading journals all over the country rose to the occasion, and the people far and wide have been treated to exaggerated me one who has, and whose invitation is clastic had as much right to go as another, and the added had as much right to go as another, and the added clement of curiosity drew the crowd that has made so much talk. The real society of Washington is not dazzied by such an entertainment, and when there it does not scramble for terrapin, nor guzzle champagne, but it does suffer the imputation upon it, because a lot of transient people, hanging to its outskirts by some temporary thread of official con-nections, take too liberal a view of the nature of Washington epieralments and are anxious to

Even in midwinter, when there are no fountains playing or streets to be sprinkled, the local Wate. be furnished on application to this office.) If the

encouraged.
"The American plan of having every Monday a

annual wash-days, in spring and fall. This is English, or at least, Early English.

great noisy, disorderly demonstrations of any venting the whole Potomac River being used up by depravity, there is a vastly greater amount of hearty innocent childhood brightening our flood with the full head of the mains into the sewers

rights that are entitled to respect. The Departno matter how loadly, does not prove it.

Neither does it make the city more moral to ignore facts which have been carefully colleged and molerately stated by persons. city, and with an increase of water rents. Any op-

As interesting story of the way the Thunder

Lord Randolph Churchill drove into Printing

LITERARY NOTES.

model of elegance, and its contents are appetizing ad delightful. The first article on the "Notable Editors between 175 and 1800" affords twenty-seven unique illustrations, including several of the rarest portraits known to picture collectors. Its author, Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, illumines his text with quaint anecdote and fellettious quotation. Other notable contributions to the February issue are the "Letter of Commander Alexander Sideli Mackenzle, in 1815," from Dr. R. W. Shiffeldt, U. S. A.; a brief tribute to "Schalor John A. Logan," by the Editor; the character and public services of "Mal. Gen. Hunter," charmingly portrayed by Gen. Holser C. Schenck, "Freedent Lincoln's Unicky Pass, by Allan Foreman; "Monument to the Three Signers," in Georgia, by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr. L. L. D.; "The First Homestead fill," an episode in the Congressional career of Horace Greeley, by Nathan Greeley; "Disiliusions," by Rev. Charles II, Farkhursi, D. B., and the "Homestead of one of the Capitors of Mal. Andre," by Dr. D. Knower. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City. tors between 1776 and 1800" affords twenty-seven

The Queen of Roumania, who is known to line. ture as the writer of poems under the name of Carmen Sylva, has undertaken to deliver a cours of lectures on national interature at the high school for girls in Bucharest. For some time past ane has given private lectures at the palace before the young ladies of the higher social directs of the kingdom, but the requests for admission finally became so manerous that she concluded to transfer the course to the high school. A curious feature of the uniter is that she had to obtain a regular professor's diploma from the King and the Minister of instruction before she could do so. This made necessary an examination. Of course the queen submitted to his and want he diploma. Her lectures begin this month.

The Public Printer is engaged on a little work for the Civil Service Commission that will be most too welcome to the great army of office-seekers. It will contain information about the places where examinations are to be held during the present year, the date of each, and the best means of reaching the places. A copy will be sent to every applicant for office, and every application blank sent from here will be accompanied by one.

The Conturns war articles will be issued in book form under the title of "Battles and Leaders of the

And You Wonder How She Got Him.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS.

At the Kirmes Monday night some young men whose families have been "an society" through at least two or Airce administrations were deploring the fact that many shop-girts had been permitted to take part in the dances. "If they dress the line at snop-girts I wouldn't mind," said a cynical looking old gentleman who made one of the group. "But even shop-boys and office boys seem to be leaders in it. Why, to-night I saw a fellow coming in here with a finely-dressed lart on his arm and an air of with a norty-dressed lady on his arm and an air of dignified self-possession on his face that a Cabinet officer might envy, and he actually seemed to be regarded with great consideration by the people about the door, too, and I think was shown to a box. low before to-night he was in his shirt-sleeves residuate to enight he was in his shirt-sheeves sweeping out a newspaper office he pin Albany, N. Y. His name is Manning, and he's got a lob up at the Treasury Department now. Yes, there he is in that upper box, continued the oid gonileman, pointing across the Theatre. The grieved young aristocrats scross the Theatre. The grieved young aristocratis howed and beheld Secretary Manning (and his wife in the box indicated. The cylical old gentleman smiled grimly, and waked away, while the young man allowed the conversation to drift into other channels. The old gentleman had not seen Secretary

John T. Raymond seemed hardly to have had tim to get finally out of his difficulties, grease, paint, and impossible side whiskers, as "The Woman Hater," on Monday night, before he was firmly braced about to return to Washington and become assistant to his father in the editorship of the Eccating Stor, a position in which he showed decided capacity before he left here on account of delicate health. Young Noyca has been successful in the West, having not only fully regained his health, but having built up a flue law practice. That the attractions of his old home and his former profession have proved strong enough to bring him back is gratifying not only to be the large circle of friends of his family but to the still larger circle who regard their favorite newspaper as a sort of personal friend.

Unjustified criticism and slander on the part of a small intriguing clique induced C. A. Wetmore received to resign his post as Executive State Viticulatural Commissioners of Calirornia. The Board of Commissioners in session have desired Mr. Wetanore to reconsider his determination. It is to be hoped that the incalculably great services of that eminent man, who stands high in the appreciation of grape-growers in his State, may be retained and that he will continue in his position. On another occasion Mr. Wetmore wished to resign, but was induced to continue by the general impression in the State that no other man could fill his place as efficiently, and by a manimous desire that he might remain the official leader of the industry.

EVER since the Uninese ball the papers have been

Chief Justice Morrison R. Walte and Col. John P. Walt, Representative in Congress from the Third Connecticut District, though they spell their names differently, are of the same family and coustus. Their grandfather had four sons, who seem to have bepeople far and wide have been treated to exaggerated accounts of this unusual affair as a type of social festivity in Washington. Before the matter is dropped it is but just to call attention to a phase of the question that has been overlooked. There are large numbers of people who come from all over the country to stay a little while in Washington. They are imbaged with thoroughly democratic ideas, and they regard any entertainment given in the house of the President, a Cabinet Minister, or such public characters as a sort of public affair. If they have no official claim to an invitation they know some one who has, and whose invitation is clasify. placed a stone above their mother's last resting some one who has, and whose invitation is clastic enough to include them. In the case of the Chinese Minister's handsome ball, it seemed to this class of persons as a sort of national affair. The Chinese nation entertaining the American, one American wife's without. Chief Justice Wall is a son of one wife's much right to go as another, and the added eldest boy; Representative Wait is a son of one of the middle pair.

The Representative, though of almost patriarchal age and the oldest man in the House, having been outskirts by some temporary thread of official con-nections, take too liberal a view of the nature of Washington entertainments and are anxious to absort as much as possible of them in the limited time at their disposal. orn in 1811, retains all his faculties in excellen and he steps off as smartly as most men with half his burden of years. On the 4th of March, when he completes his sixth term in Congress, he will end his public career, which has been a long and varied one, and retire to Norwich to pass the remainder of

> Col. John Hay has added to his collection of his who survive would scarcely recognize themselves o queer and immalgre do they look in the pictures of wenty-five years ago. Lucoln and his Cabinet of course are there, and nearly all the great generals if the Union armies. Portraits are there also of nen whose names were then much in the mouth of fame, but failed of transmission to the new genera-tion. There are a few, too, who seem to have stopped growing old when the war was closing, and los-now precisely as they did twenty-five years ago. Among these are Simon Cameron, one of the very few who have come down to us from that heroic generation. Many now grazzled or gray, scant of scalphocks and wrinkled of front, appear in these photographs with dark and boshy beards, domes of thought well thatched from the weather, forcheads et smooth and eye-corners untrodden of the crow is curious to note how many men who now in ag. sessing to look upon. Probably the most rinstance is Blaine, whose photograph shows um to be a rather queer-looking, shock-headed in lividual, with none of that sleek, dignified, and well kept air which later years have brought him

and make themselves instruments on which every wind of passion may freely play; and so to an exent they do, some, alas! to their own speedy d truction. But the actors who achieve real great ess in their art insulate themselves, as it were, an learn to play with the deadly lightnings of passion as securely as the Oriental snake-charmer plays with his faugless python. Thus it is that we find successful players, while living in an almosphere of Arcadian sentimentality, come to have as firm a grip on their finances as the most hard-headed, hard-fisted money-getter to be met in the marts of trade. There are exceptions, however, and conspicuous among them is Edwin Booth. How conspicuous among them is Edwin Booth. How she can waik to Alexandria. She can jump over a many great actors or artists are there who would series of parior chairs without disarranging her tourgear after year sacrifice thousands of dollars to a mere sentiment, as he has done by his persistent receives and pays no attention torules of health, I con-

Arthur, followed by those of the members of the anyone to produce a person whose health has been Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, General of the Army, and Senators and members of the House in plenty, and conveyed by special messenger to Mr. Boots. The petition urged him strongly to put that it is really injurious. On the other the Army, and Senators and members of the House in plenty, and conveyed by special messenger to Mr. Booth. The petition urged him strongly to put aside his prejudice and assured him of such a recepton as never actor got here. In addition, Manager Albaugh agreed to give him practically the gross receipts of the engagement. But all in value. Even this appeal, than which no more flattering one was ever made to an actor, his deep rooted prejudice resisted. That rejected petition will be the proudest egacy Booth will leave to his heirs.

Some cypic calls attention to the fact that an area of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity ing years also with ease. o Animals has been making a tour through Western Pennsylvania to see that the mules are properly cared for and not overworked in nones where chi-dren from six years up spend twelve to fourteen hours a day picking coal to belp their fathers eke out an existence. Washington cynics need not go away from home to find a similar example of the n away from home to the assumance of the in-consistencies of so-called homanitarianian. We all had been and capecially know what a source of steady anxiety the street ratiway infil horses' are to the agent of the Society Caleb in his march of improvement on P and Four-for the Prevention of Cruetity to Animals. But who ever thinks of the wretched boys, some of them cer-apy one cise, belongs the credit of making F street tainly not tweive years of ago, who look after those much cared-for anitnais? These poor boys stand and the around the hill-horse stations in all sorts of weather and until all hours of the night, steadily weather and until all hours of the night, steadily willard against his brother. The handsome lot accumulating disease, but none of our humanith that for years has remained an eyesore at Fourariaus seem concerned about their welfare. A few days ago, when the moreory was as near zero as it has got here the winter, I saw one of those beyong the endeavors of real-estate agents to nurchase it, and one of recent date with tear publication. A most control wind was bitter cold and blowing a perfect gate, the most cordial manner, and engaged in the following conversation: has got here this winter, I saw one of those boys on Eleventh street taking his dinner al. Freeco. The wind was bitter cool and blowing a perfect gale. The boy saton an old box, with his dinner pall between his legs, dividing his attention between that and his horses. His poor hands were lived with cold, and as he croached there he was a picture of misery that would have forced a glance of pity from the very spirit of malignancy. But as his eye caught mine through the steam that arose from his rapidly coiing coffee he actually smiled! How Mark Tap-ey would have envied that boy.

A Quit-Claim Case. Fo show how imperfect surveying often leads to a out deal of trouble, a case in question is cited of a occut transfer of projecty on Fatrect. Some years to a Mrs. Oystermyer built a house on that street after building it, it was found that the builders has

THE CASUAL CYNIC.

Poes to a Reception and Makes a Dis Whatever may be said about the morals of the men and boys in this city, whether they be good o bad, high or low, there is no question about the res of the copulation. The women show a uniform de pravity. A total lack of principle, an unserupution

pravity. A total lack of principle, an unseruguious disregard for others, mark all their actions. I confided this opinion to a friend. "Oreat Heavens!" he exclaimed, "I thought son revered women; where have you been to get such a craay cynicism as that "To a public reception," I said. His face changed at once; he had been there. "Yes," he said sadly, "out you must admit they are hot like that any where clee." I wanted to argue the case with him, but he got away. I wanted to convince him that there is no witner in lack of opportunity to do eril. I wanted to convince him that I had discovered; but the is a instriced man, and his wife was there. I saw her walk up past the line tinde I had discovered; but he is a married man, and his wife was there. I saw her walk up past the line where I had been patiently progressing by inches for an hour. She smiled as she went by and walked straight up to the porch. I saw her standing on the exterior of the dense crowd there for a minute, saw her make some smiling remark to the policema there, then, when he turned his back to keep there, then, when he turned his back to keep a team of praheling horses from charging into the swarm of women, she glided past him and up the swarm of women, she glided past him and up the steps. I had been there in line ever since a o'clock. When I finally got inside, weary and chilled with standing, I met her just coming out. She said she had a lovely time. She shook hands with Mrs. Cleveland; then she went around in the corrotor and got a good look at her dress, and sat down for a long time and heard the band play, and she guessed she had better go now. I suppose she went home and boasted to ber husband about her smartness, and that was why he didn't care to hear my homily on the reception manners of women. I am glad I went to the reception. It was very tellous and unpleasant. I endured marryroom standing an hour and a half in line, and then emerging, flattened and clongated but alive from the final squeeze at the steps. I thought Mrs. Cleveland looked thred but herole, and very pretty and sweet. I did not see her dress. They would not let me stand by the door in the corritor to look at her. It certainly was not worth all that trouble to get a certainly was not worth all that frouble to get a passing glance at even such a lovely young woman as Mrs. Cieveland. But it was worth while to dis-cover that the public reception is the great public demoralizer. No wife of mine shall ever attend one. I do not wish her to be exposed to such tempitations. I am afraid she might do like all the others. There are so few who have moval stamina enough to stand and take their turn when they see the unprincipled and the unmannerly walk past to an easy victory. I saw the triumph of audacity and effrontery over patient endurance. I saw women beating a policeman. Horrid spectacle! And every time one more bold and adroit than the others glided past the poor badgered man the multitude laughed and cheered her, and tried to emulate her, until the police had to actually lay hands on them to keep them back. I perceived that to keep any sort of order and to have a policeman stationed every yard of the way, and one warranted obdurate to feminiue smiles and wides at ne. 1 do not wish her to be exposed to so warranted obdurate to feminine smiles and whes at that. Now what for? A gang of strikers? A mon-of school-boys going to a circus? No, these have some respect for each other srights. Only for ladies, dressed in their best, going on a summer afternoon to make a call? True, a few men scattered here

female leaders that they adopted the same nefarious methods to get on. Fortunately for mankind, few of them fall into that crowd and that temptation, but the mothers bring their children and instruct hem in public manners of the same school: how t get ahead of others, the fine arts of squeezing and crowding, the advantages of "cheek" in a crowd. These are the useful points which the rising generation pick up at the public reception. On the whole, in spite of the discomfort and fatigue endured, I am glad I went, for I see an opportunity to do some missionary work without making a journey to any of the so-called heather countries. of the so-called heathen countries.

I am going to organize a crusade against the public reception. If I cannot get that abolished I will try at least to prevail upon women who go to them

take their every-day manners and use t Attacks a Fragile Theory and Routs It It is high time that old notion of the unbealthful ness of climbing stairs were exploded. There is a popular idea that it is ruinous to the health, parcularly of women, to go up and down stairs. It de serves to be relegated to that limbo where the anti-late supper theory has gone, and all the other old bugaboos and scarcerows of hygiene are fast going. It is the most fallacious of all and jet the most prevalent. You meet women every day in the ful com of health who lament the fact that they have to go up so many states, and really wonder how they live. They really do live in expectation of some physical break-down from constantly going up states, and are assonished that it does not come sooner. "Oh, don't these steps almost kirl you?" says the sympathizing occupant of a fourth-floo room to another on the fifth. "Indeed, I wonder

and there were so much under the influence of the

to have a triend living in a small weatern city who tells me with excitation how he has planned and built a house all on one floor. "I don't want my wife an old broken-down woman before she's forty from climbing statts." "My misguided friend," I say, "your wife will probably die of malaria before forty, for no room on the ground floor is fit for a sleeping-room. You will then have the pleasure of seeking a second wife and you will probably take. steeping-room. You will then have the pleasure of seeking a second wife, and you will probably take a woman who has lived in a six story house, with her room at the top. Only in such will you did the parsique which you so much admire."

The truth is that rooms are not only brighter, the truth is that rooms are not only brighter, and one or two large manufactories have been shut down in consequence of the familine; but practices. pleasanter, and in a purer atmosphere two or three stories from the ground, but the necessary exercise to get to them is the very thing one needs for health. Exercise needs no defense. Every one ad-mits that it is necessary to health, even if they don't

Sunset "Cox, too, shows up as a very peculiar per-onage, while Fdz John Porter, full-bearded and poldlerly of bearing, looks holdly out reckless of the walk, to dance, to skate, to row, to fence, to swing oming years of calumny and injustice which are to ne's weight about in all sorts of artificial gymnas reak and blanch him.

Actors are supposed to realize Oscar Wilde's ideal and make themselves instruments on which every to it. People will pay money to tag at a health-lift or buy some costly mechanical device for develop ing muscle, while they overlook a more efficacion exercise, and bewall their lot if their lack of mone ompels them to climb an extra flight of stairs

I know a charming girl of eighteen who is to picture of exuberant health. Her room is on the sixth floor, and she mounts five flights of stairs half a dozen times a day with perfect case. She even runs up-a practice I think rather extreme-but she has done it so much that she never gets winder year after year sacrifice thousands of dollars to a mere sectiment, as he has done by his persistent regular to come to Washington? That he should have disliked to visit Washington? That he should have disliked to visit Washington for many years after the shocking tragedy of the lith of April was natural, and perhaps discrect on his part; but for fifteen years there has been no really good reason for his action. That he persists in his refusal shows his nightly mouthings of hollow sentiment have not callowed his heart. It is not generally known that two seasons ago an extraordinary effort was made to induce Booth to tome to Washington. A petition was gotten up, scaled by no less a name than that of President strings in the same house; she goes constantly up and down stairs; she looks perhaps five years olde than my active little friend. Her health is perfect it is the girls mother. What have the dangers of same to Washington. A petition was gotten up, scaled by no less a name than that of President hand, properly done, it is positively beneficial.

I say to all, "Climb stairs as much as you can
bon't go panting and laboring up, bewaiting your
lot, but hold your chin up and your body creet, and walk up with dignity and yet with speed. Then as sert, if you can, that you have not brought all the muscles into healthful action, and deepened you respiration, and made your blood circulate mor freely. Learn to carry your weight up stairs with out effort and you will carry the weight of increas

JOE WILLARD'S CORNER. Nearly every old Washingtonian is perfectly fa-miliar with the unnatural land and money fends teenth and F streets, northwest corner, belongs to certain agent went to see him and was received in the most cordial manner, and emgaged in the following conversation:

"Mr. Willard, I have called to see you in relation to the lot across on the corner."

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Willard, "nice lot that."

"It certainly is," said the agent; "and, as F street is improving as rapidly, that place ought to be occupied by a nice building."

"No dooute," said Mr. Willard in the blandest of manner. "I agree with you cordially."

The agent commenced to threathe freely, for he imagined that allast he was approaching a crisis, and had accomplished what others had so often falled over.

"Now, Mr. Willard," he said, "the firm I represent and the parties who desire the lot are so pleased with its feesily that they have drawn up a rough plan of a building they will creat; the agent then spreading out the sheets to show Mr. Willard, "That's right, Jost the blea," said Mr. Willard, robbing his hands together and anniting a patronizing smile at the happy agent in that fra-away-out of-reach look of ble.

After going over the papers thoroughly and discussing them, the agent then said:
"Now, Mr. Willard, in view of all this, what do you want for your left."
"One million delinar," bissed Joseph to his callous way.
The poor agent nearly fainted, and, as leftgathered.

"ctail again; denghted to see you."
It is understood that the agent represented the
proprietor of the Intilinary American, who desires
to erect a building to eclipse that of the Sun on the
adjoining square. Lurid French Anthors. Victor Chertodics is following in M. lienau's train, and may expect the same sort of criticism accorded the wise old Orientalist after the publication of the "abbease de Jonatto." M. Chertodicz's latest novel, now appearing in the pages of the head for Deuts-Mondes, is obtier than abything he has heretofore undertaken. It doals will the relations of the sexe, divorce, materishins, die. In a manner which even the Academy may feel inclined to represe, and which is altogether too unrestrained and tooms for the core-reduced lastes of the aristocratic content with whom he has an long here require. OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

unide View of Hiscock's Election Can Cleveland Carry New York—The McGlynn Boycott—The World, the Heraid, and Joe Howard—Daly's Shokespearean Success.

Special Correspondence.]
New Yors, January 97, 1887.
One of the daties here published a special to the effect that the deadlock in the Indiana Legislature over the efection of a United States Senator may yet be broken by a union of enough Republicans who will revoit against cancus rule and the Democrata to effect the election of a Democrat. I am told that the recent deadlock between Miller and Morion, of this State, was proken in favor of Electic News 1986. the recent deadlock between Miller and Morton, of this State, was broken in favor of Hiscock by a similar threat of a number of Republicans who personally like ex-Senator Roscoc Conkling, to unite with the Democrats to nominate Conkling. It was a perfectly feasible scheme, and could have been made to succeed if Miller and Morton had remained stubbornly in the field much longer. There are enough political friends and debtors of Roscoc Conkling among the Republicans in the Legislature to have done this if the Democrats were united, and it would have been good politics for them to have would have been good politics for them to have It would have been good politics for them to have done this. They could not elect one of their own number, and to elect Conkling would be to drive more deeply the already entered wedge which has parily split the Republican party in this State. It would have gone far toward defeating the renomination in 1883 of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency, since the argument might well be used that Mr. Blaine could not carry New York with Mr. Conkling in an influential political office in open bostility to him. It is questionable whether the election of Mr. Hiscook is not an unavoidable menace to Mr. Blaine, as cock is not an unavoidable menace to Mr. Blaine, as it brings into prominence sufficiently to suggest his candislacy for the Presidency a man who has united the party in this Stile without antagonizing Mr. Conking. Undoubtedly no such menace to Mr. Blaine was intended, but it is there nevertheless, Haine was intended, but it is there nevertheless, and though the Republican newspapers do not comment on this view of Hiscock's election, you can hear it talked of by politicians of all parties. Two curious features are connected with this Conkling movement. The New York Bord, which is Democratic if anything, was the only paper which arged the nomination of Mr. Conkling, who is as near to being a Republican as he can be to anything but a Conkingite. The defeat of this very nearly perfected combination is credited to ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, the associate of Mr. Conkling, and the one whose example in resigning when Garfield

Thomas C. Platt, the associate of Mr. Conking, and the one whose example in resigning when Garneld ignored the New York Senators Conking promptly followed. It is generally thought that Conking lied in that matter, but, as a matter of fact, Platt was the first to determine and act.

Two active and sagacious local politicians, one a Republican, Michael Dady, the other a Democratic Assemblyman and for fifteen years sergeant-arms of the Democrate National Convention and committees, Edward Moore, of Richmond County, in this State, were discussing the chances of Mr. Cieveland's nomination. Mr. Moore said Cieveland wouldn't have a delegate from this State. Mr. Dady said he would be nominated on the first ballot. "Then he will be beaten by 120,000 in this State," said Democrat Moore. "By Mr. Blatne, yes," chimed in Dady. I mentioned Col. Lamont's collection of expressions by the papers favorable to the tion of expressions by the papers favorable to the President's nomination. "He'll find devilish few here, I can tell him," said Moore, "and two-thirds of the Democrats in the Legislature are against him. I know, for I canvassed them." A very curious feature of metropolitan life-in the

religious aspect, if I may so call it—is the boycott in Dr. McGlynn's parish against Dr. Donnelly, who, after fifty others had refused, consented to succeed the popular priest with the courage, like Festus, to have opinious of his own on secular subjects. The parishioners refuse to contribute to the church; they will not attend any other confessional than Dr. Mctilynn's, and decline absolution of sins at Dr. Donnelly's hands or those of his assistants. The church is besieged by the parishioners, but is barri-caded by the new priest and defended by the city police. The servants of Dr. McGlynn guard his papers in his room to the rectory he has had to abandon, and openly defythe new priest and de-haging him as van observation. onal box of Dr. McGlynn is decorated with wreaths and stars and crowns and thorns in most expensive dowers, and women guard it from what hey call desocration. Ever since the church was onsecrated a lamp swinging before the alrar has been. Kept lighted day and night until Father McGiyin was deposed. Then the sacristan re signed, the oil was not replenished, and the ligh went out. The parishioners have started a fund for the support of Dr. McGiying, who practiced what he preached in the Henry George campaign, and gave ll to the poor. But they will give nothing to sur port the church, and the police are summonted to at tend at the church next Sunday and demand ten or fitteen cents admission. This revolt is certainly a singular action in a body of religious men and

omen generally supposed to be most slavish in heir obeisance to any church decree. The coal strike, too, presents some curious eatures of life in this wast hive of suffering human-ty. Thus far it has hurt only the poor who belong to the class responsible for the strike, and subcriptions for the purchase of coal for free distribtion to the suffering have had to be resorted to. Some of the scenes of payerly described are most patient, and if the famine consequent on this strike continues much longer the suffering must grow to ically it is only the strikers and the poor who

The richer classes affected in the city are the down-town bankers and the safedeposit companies, who own and which receive large amounts of money and securities. Their alarm is unfeigned and unconcealed. They evidently have little faith in the strength of their iron boxes. I was fold by a man of large experience that he did not believe there were half a dozen safes in New York City which could resist a mob half an hour. Private uards of banks and safe deposit companies have een doubled and trebled in many Instances, though iese would be no defense against a determ nob. Their fears may be rdie, but they certainly

speaking of the world reminds me to say that the recent trip of Col. John A. Cockerell, the managing editor, to Europe gave occasion for some hosy tongues to circulate a rumor that Col. Cockerell and his principal, Mr. Pulitzer, bad quarreled, and that Col. Cockerell would shortly take the editorship of the Star. He recently returned, and I mentioned he rumor to bun. He said that he had gone to Surope on business which it was thought would occupy him for six weeks; he had closed it up and returned in five weeks, and was back at his old deak again. I was not surprised at this, for I had pre-viously come to the conclusion that Mr. Pulitzer knew he bad the ablest managing chitor in New York since Frederic Hudson's day, and was not likely t part with him under any circumstances.

Talking of managing editors, I see that
Thomas B. Connery, formerly managing editor of
the Herald, has been appointed Secretary of Legaion in Mexico. Councry's case is another exan of the folly of abandoning one's profession for politics. Think of giving up a responsible position in Journalism for such a post as Secretary of Lega-tion, or even Minister, to such a dead alive country

as Mexico, where the only thing inspiring seems to be public! Connery is a thin, wiry fellow, of little executive ability, and absolutely without any traits that will make him a diplomat, unless it is that he is inclined to be desultical and secretive. I met his predecessor as managing editor of the Hernid, Mr. returning, a few days ago. He is a prematurely oid man. Almost all the men in that position on the Herald wore themselves out with overwork, vexation of spirit, and nervousness. Joe Howard tells me that on his recent visit to this country James Gordon Bennett offered him the position of managing editor of the Herald for three years at a salary of \$150 per week for the first year, \$200 for the second year, and \$250 for the third year. Hut as Josephus carms, according to his cash book, \$25,000 a year, this offer was declined, particularly as Howard was told that he would have no supervisio

ver the editorial page.
I allinded briefly last week to the production, the sight before the close of my letter, of "The Taming of the Shrew" at Daly's Theatre. I should have iked to have spoken then at greater length of the performance, but could not, and as it was, in the aste of transcription by my amanuensis, I was made to say that "many minds" were in doubt as to whether Mr. Daly or Mass Rehan was to be credite with the excellencies of the production. What wrote was "some minds," and I especially alluded to wo or three persons who write for the papers in th interest of other managers who are anxious to de-prive Mr. Daly of the services of Miss Reham. At attempts of this sort to antagonize this lady and her manager, or any of the company and Mr. Daly, will I am convinced, prove futile. Mr. Daly has in his arge company more persons who have been loyto him for many years than any other manager is America. Mr. Lowis, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Gibert, and same others have probably been for twemy year continuously members of Daly's company. Others have served with him without interruption for ten years. He is not slow to engage new talent who years. He is now slow to engage new talent when he discovers it, and most of his company to whom he has given opportunity and instruction were wise enough to remain with him through adversity, and are not likely to abandon him now that hey are members of the first company in America, playing in one of the most successful of theatres. But "many minds" are not divided as to who is mana-are of Day's, only the wayer there that, would like "many minds" are not divided as to who is manager of bays, only the two of three that would like to divide his company so as to secure one or two available "stars" for rival managers.

The production of "The Taming of the Shrew" was one of Mr. Dally's greatest friumphs of stage management. I regard it as by far the finest piece of work he has ever done; perfect in almost every detail of stage setting, costuming, and acting. Possibly some might think Mr. Daly not cuttiled to the credit of this latter characteristic of his production, but two or three incidents of the rehearsals establish proof that he is. As they are curious limitations proof that he is. As they are curious illustratio of the great labor of the afficial management, I wen ture to relate them. When he came to cast "The Taming of the Shrew" Mr. Daly, who has always been told—by those who know least about his lusi-ness—that he had a superfluity of talent on his pay-roil, found be was really short of it. He first of all east a lady to play the part of the Page, who in the induction is dieguised as a lady. At the last mo-ment, rather than violate the old legend that there were no women actors in England in Shakespeare's day, all female parts being played by youths, be en-

who had once been with Daly in a prominent capac- | lagton, D. C

ity, but had gone off to other theatres, where he evinced a disposition to rant. His engagement with Mr. Daily for the Lord was made with the distinct

Mr. Daly for the Lord was made with the distinct understanding that he must speak the lines as Daly wanted them. Mr. William Gibert, a superior character actor, was selected to play the part of Sly, hitherto played as a drunken buffoon of the lowes groveling sort; but Mr. Daly inslated that the drunken antics to abandoned, and the wit and philosophy of the character be most emphasized. He was equally particular in regard to every detail of costume and scenery and the decorations; and these are all atticity and accurately historical, even to the use of a set of antique furniture which came from a Venetian palace of the XVIII century, the period of the play. As a whole, the production of "The Tam. the play. As a whole, the production of "The Tam-ing of the Strew" is a marvel of beauty and per-fection. Scalas are sold thany days in advance, and I would advise strangers contemplating a visit to New York to reserve sents by mail for the most at-New York to reserve seals by misli for the most attractive performance in the city. At the second matinee the sign, "Standing Room Only," was displayed for the first time at a matinee performance in this city; and certainly three hundred laddies stood in the lobbles during the whole performance.

It has been so often positively and authoritatively announced that Mrs. James Brown Potter was engaged to Messra. Abbey and Schoeffel for a theatrical starring four in this country that I called on Mr. Schoeffel, and Jocosely asked him to let me have a copy of the contract with the lady. "The real, genuine one?" he asked, laughingly. "Oh, I sappose you have only one," I replied. "And you want a copy for publication?" "Why not? The public would like to see it?" "And will you print it in full?" "Certainly," "Then you shall have it on that condition only," and he handed me, from a number in the drawer of his desk, a blank form that was headed, "Sharing contract." "And have you no number in the drawer of his desk, a blank form that was headed, "Sharing contract." "And have you no other with Mrs. Potter?" "No, and never had." Mrs. Schoeffel was present—agnes Hooth, on the stage, you know—and we fell to discussing professional beauties on the stage. Abbey and Schoeffel are the managers who brought Mrs. Langtry to this country the first lime. They made a great deal of money out of her at the terms she then demanded, but I fancy they did not think so well of a second venture on the conditions the lady wished to exact,

venture on the conditions the lady wished to exact, and it came out, in the course of the conversation, that Mr. Abbey did not think highly of professional beauties in their own country—that they are most honored away from home. This may have been a conclusion drawn from experience with Mrs. Langity, here and in England, where she was never a financial success as here, where she was never a financial success as here, where she was a social failure. But I think that Mrs. Potter is so thoroughly an American beauty, so charming a lady in the very best society, and so pleasing an actress, that she could not fail of a great success on the stage.
I asked Mrs. Booth who was the modian who "de signed and executed" the superb costumes she wears in "Jim the Penman." "The dressmaker of the President's wife," she answered. "Well, my question becomes one of national importance, and it is your duty to the nation, and particularly to so ciety at the Capital, to tell who the modisis is. "Oh! she would blush to find herself famous," said Mrs. Booth; "and besides she is one of those who Mrs. Boots; "and besides sac is one of 1600e who dare not let their names and the names of their customers be known." "And was it at the modiste's that Mrs. Cleveland so successfully cluded the newspaper men?" "That was her secret recess for several days." "How many gowns did Mrs. Cleveland purchase? And can't you give me a description of them? How did she pose? And did you now her." To all of which questions Mrs. Houth smilingly shook her head, not in denial, but it token of her disinclination to answer such imperimences. "Were they very costly?" "Oh! now now," she said in a tone clearly deprecatory of

Madame Alles!" "Well, now it's out, but you m not print it." But society and curiosity demand publicity.

Did any one ever suppose that there was a market here for meteorities? Well, there is; these mysto-rious visitors from the heavens are bought for pur-poses of analysis in the interests of Jewelers, geolo-gists, mineralogists, and of science generally. Mr. George F. Kunz, of Hoboken, N. J., a member of the Academy of sciences, and the mineralogist of Messers. Piffant & Co., the creal leavings of Inton Messrs. Tiffany & Co , the great lowelers of Unio Square, has a collection of sixty meteors, and is anxious to buy as many more as can be found an forwarded to him. He pays any reasonable price within the means of an enthusiastic student for genuine specimens. He is preparing a paper for the Government on the subject, and another for the Fiss Commission at Washington on pearls, both o which will be made a part of the annual reports o the Departments. WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

further cattchising, "you'll have to ask Madam Alles!" "Oh! then the national dressmaker i

GRAPE AND WINE CHAT.

The refined taste and intuitive knowledge of t The removed taste and infutive. Knowledge of the proper nutritive virious of a glass of table wine at the meal among people in wine countries considers the tack of that liquid on the family board a gross fault. A dinner, be the viands ever so choice, with out the assimilative glass of wine, in a Frenchms opinion, is not above the pauper's meal.

The nomenclature of vintfera vines, a subject supreme indifference to the average wine dealer would appear to be without any interest to the win consumer. This is wrong. The raw materia (grape) conditions its product, (wine.) On the nob! qualities of the vine that produces it depend thus of the wine. The disgrace into which California wines have

The disgraph into which cannot have a wide said falien, and unfortunately are still kept by the presence in unlimited quantities of chean stuff, which, if not right away adulterated white passing through the California grape, inherited from the Mexican called the Mission grape, prolific, fuscious to est, beautiful in shape and size, but fatien in estimation with full reason for wine purposes, cheap in price

Progress and reform in viticulture in Californ meant improved varieties in the vineyards. It will ever redound to the glory of a man like C. A. Wet-more to have during his administration as State mmissioner dedicated his energy and matchles talents to this reform. The intelligent ones of the grape-growers followed his lead. Propagators high-class acclimatizations have reaped golde harvests. Millions have accrued therefrom in Cal forma populations.

One grower in Sonoma County could at the New Orleans Exposition present 109 bunches of grapes from that number of newly introduced vinifera varieties. The choice of the fittest redomated in one single case of the planting of thousands of acres in the State to plants of the Plant Noir propagation, catied, for identification, Crabb's Black Burguisty of which the introducer at the To-Kalon plantation had first demonstrated by his Burguisty wine pro-duction its grand merits.

An array of plants obtainable from the just names plantation embraces names which sound well to the initiated—Cabernet Sauvignon and C. Franc, Mer-lot, Maloec. Rordeaux wine constituents are those from which we hope to supply the peer of that name. Malaro, Carignan, the Bouschets, Petite Syrak, Roussame, Clairette Biancae, will give the Midi and Hermitage partites. Grossblauer, Black Burgundy, Trousseau. Bine Portuguesc, Tannat, Gamay Teinturier, Pied de Perituz -every one of them poble varieties and California successes, and the material for wines of quality, or at least of taste and bouquet resembling the European originals, and not deprecated by the unbiassed connoisseur.

superior material, and a question only by rapid progressive men as Americans are, to be solved so than by future generations, will be the reduction of many into a few standard types of wines. As it is, the pure wines of America, present and future, will be an honor to the nation.

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